# SWAMP/BOTTOMLAND FOREST

### Overview

Thick, wet, sticky, humid, muddy, creepy, and buggy are all words used to describe swamps and bottomlands. They sound miserable -- a common misconception. In reality, swamps are an ecosystem that houses many animals and plants all working hard at making a living. Swamps serve as a cleansing reservoir and filtration system for the adjacent uplands of the Francis Marion National Forest. There are numerous animals that call this watery world home, and not all of them swim or slither. Many run, fly, crawl, and climb.

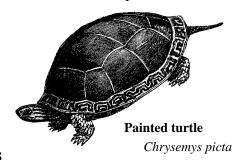
## **Species Checklist**

#### **Animals**

American alligator barred owl crayfish eastern cottonmouth eastern wild turkey great egret green anole night heron pileated woodpecker prothonotary warbler red-shouldered hawk river otter swallow-tailed kite wood duck yellow-bellied slider

#### **Plants**

baldcypress blue-flag iris duckweed palmetto fronds pickerelweed spider lilly swamp rose water-tupelo



## **Important Messages**



Swamps are like huge filtering pumps. Water passes through soil, is held in reserve, and then flows into streams.



In the Francis Marion Forest, over 14,000 acres of bottomland hardwood/swamp have been designated as Wilderness Areas and are preserved in their natural state.



The thick vegetation of swamps provide shelter for numerous birds, and is particularly important for migrating songbirds. Swallow-tailed kites, prothonotary warblers and barred owls are all common feathered inhabitants.



Historically, many swamps were cleared to grow rice. The water levels of the rice fields were controlled using a system of dikes and canals, whose remnants are still visible today.



Ivory-billed woodpecker

Campephilus principalis

Considered extinct in the United States -closely resembles the common pileated
woodpecker

## Vocabulary

bottomland canal dike ecosystem filter

migratory

reservoir upland wilderness area

